

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

VOLUME II.—NO. 9.

LOUISVILLE: SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DR. KENNY

Urges Unity of Effort and Talks for Independence of the Irish People.

Not What the English People Will Give, but What Irish People Want.

No Half-Way Concessions, but Nothing Less Than Home Rule.

IRISH INDEPENDENT LEAGUE.

At the meeting of the Irish Independent League, February 7, Dr. J. E. Kenny presided and addressed the league.

He said nothing was foreshadowed of a very exciting character as far as Ireland was concerned in the coming session of Parliament. Last year the Local Government Bill was before Parliament. If the people of Ireland worked the Act in a proper spirit it would become a great instrument of good. Defective though it was in many respects, it could be worked for the advantage of the country. One effect of the measure, if carried out properly, would be to strengthen the demand for home rule. They no longer noticed the insulting remarks in the Queen's speech congratulating her subjects on the peaceful condition of Ireland. No allusion had been made in the speech to redress of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. That indicated that the Government had made up their mind not to deal with the financial relations, and not in any way to disturb the gross system of robbery carried on by England. But the Government could be compelled to deal with the question by the exercise of force. That force could be exercised by organization at home and through their Parliamentary representatives in Parliament. It was a duty of every man who pretended to represent Ireland to strive with his best efforts to compel the English Government to disgorge their ill-gotten wealth from this country and put an end at once to the system of robbery.

It seemed to him inexplicable that at the recent conference a section of the Irish representatives, although invited to the meeting, cognizant of what was to be done there and knowing well that their opinions and prejudices would be respected, thought fit to absent themselves. He did not know whether or not Mr. Dillon's abstention foreshadowed the event which they saw by that evening's papers had taken place; whether that was the first step in the completion of the political suicide which he commenced the day he betrayed Parnell, and which would find consummation when he disappeared out of public life. Certainly it was not the act of a patriotic man. The abstention of Mr. Dillon from that meeting presented the spectacle of a disunited party on this question. When a demand for redress would be made the English people could say: "You are not united as to whether there is a financial grievance to be remedied." He could not conceive a more unpatriotic attitude than that taken up by Mr. Dillon or one more generally detrimental to the cause of Ireland. Of course, if it foreshadowed his retirement it would have no significance. But if the retirement was a noble episcopacy; if it was meant—as he believed it was—to show his followers how badly they could do without him, his abstention would have deep significance.

Pressure could not be brought to bear on the Government without organization in the country. This country had never got anything but by agitation. Ireland should make herself a thorn in the side of the English before she would be listened to. It was the duty of every man to join the agitation for the redress of the financial grievances. There was no greater question before the Irish people at the present moment. It was a question on which all Irishmen could go forward shoulder to shoulder. There were as good Irishmen who were not Nationalists in this agitation as any who lived within the four seas of Ireland, and nothing should induce Nationalists to hold aloof from these men when they saw them working to redress this grievance. He appealed to them to make this agitation so strong that the British people would have to listen to their demand. In that way, although they had not a united party, the question would be forced into prominence. He welcomed the allusion in the Queen's speech to primary and technical education for Ireland. The whole energies of their people were rendered less effective, and, in a great measure, nugatory, owing to the want of primary education and technical education. Even if they had primary education they would be desperately handicapped through the want of technical education. The promised bill on this subject was the outcome of the inquiry of the Reconc Committee, which was presided over by Horace Plunkett. There had been a good deal of talk on the subject of University education, and while he admitted that something ought to be done, he considered the subject of primary and technical education was far in advance of the University question. For everyone wanting a University training there were twenty who required a primary and technical education. While all lovers of freedom in this country did not oppose any movement for a settlement of the University

question, he thought the Government should have warning that if their efforts at University education were to produce a glorified ecclesiastical seminary under the bishops and priests, they would have none. If there was to be a Catholic University it should be a university governed by the laity. Any other university would be a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.

He entirely agreed with Mr. Balfour's recent speech on the subject, where he said it was the demand of the Irish people, and not the cry raised by the English people, that should be attended to. He thought Mr. Balfour would soon come to the conclusion that home rule should be granted because Ireland demanded it. Referring to the recent elections he said that on the whole they had every reason to look upon the result with satisfaction. The great lesson to be derived from them was the necessity for organization. He strongly urged upon them the necessity of having a branch of the Independent League in every ward of the city. Parnellism was, he declared, the true religion in politics, and anything else was corrupt heresy.

He advocated the extension of the city boundaries, and asked everybody who had leisure to attend the meeting in the Mansion House. The first year of his coronation 400 cases were reported to him, and last year the number had swelled to 500. Sudden deaths occurred principally among the laboring classes. The reason of this was that the workingmen crowded into the houses that were vacated by city business men, who went to live in the townships, and sometimes from seven to ten families resided in these houses, that were originally built for one. Without the city the townships would die in a week. He agreed that every attention should be paid to the prejudices and wants of the townships. If the intelligent men of the townships came together he did not see why they should not be able to come to some amicable settlement with the city representatives. He hoped that before twelve months they would see Dublin embracing an area that would contribute towards the greatest efficiency and the greatest good of the community.

MACKIN COUNCIL.

Harry Thorpe and Louis Smith were initiated at the last meeting.

Our Lady Council, No. 220, consolidated with Mackin Council at the last meeting, through which Mackin Council adds about fifty names to the already large list of members.

The many friends of John Huebner will be pleased to hear that he is fast recovering from a severe spell of sickness. He is the only member of Mackin Council at present on the sick list.

While in Limerick a few evenings ago the writer was asked about that sixth annual outing of Mackin Council and he takes this method of informing the many friends of the council in Limerick that they can make preparations to go on June 13, which is the second Tuesday.

The Young Ladies' Auxiliary will give a reception to the council and its friends Friday evening, March 17. The ladies have recently refurnished the parlors at the club-house, and within the next few days they will add twenty-five volumes to the works of well-known authors to the already large library.

A large crowd attended the meeting of Mackin Council held last Tuesday evening. Rev. Father McFadden entertained the boys with a short talk on Ireland. Father McFadden's home is in Ireland, but he is on a visit to this country to collect funds for the purpose of erecting a cathedral in Donegal county, Ireland. A lecture will be given by Father McFadden, under the auspices of Mackin Council, some date between March 16 and 21. Father McFadden's subject will be "Ireland as It Is Today." Being an interesting talker, he is sure to have a large crowd of the sons of old Erin present at his lecture.

JOSEPH GRIMES DEAD.

Joe Grimes, one of the best known men in the West End died last Sunday, aged 34 years. He was born in the house in which he died, at 1458 High avenue. He was educated in St. Patrick's schools. He was prominent in politics, working earnestly and actively for his friends, and though some considered him rough and spoke ill of him, he was a man of sterling worth, kind hearted and charitable and among those who really knew him he was esteemed and respected. His enemies, if they were really such, were due to his activity in politics, and not to any injustice or wrong he ever did to any one. He was a prominent member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 1, and was ever foremost in any move to relieve the poor or suffering. He died of a severe cold, hastened, no doubt, by serious internal injuries, about a year ago, received in a collision of his buggy and a train, near Thirtieth and High. His death was unexpected, as no one but his family knew of his serious illness. His popularity was attested by the crowds which visited his home and attended the funeral from St. Patrick's Church Tuesday morning. He was a devoted husband and father, and leaves a wife and three small children, Thomas aged 6 years, Harry aged 3 and Catherine aged 1.

A COMING BANTAM.

A new aspirant for pugilistic honors has appeared in the field in the person of Mike Cavanaugh, who is a bantam protégé of John L. Sullivan, of Magnolia street. His manager, Dennis Tanguay, says he would like to arrange a match for him with either "Kid" Hennessey or Johnnie Chawke at 105 pounds. Those who have seen him box say that the youngster is a "comer."

THE FILIPINOS.

A Sketch of the Native Tribes and Inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

The Traits of Character, Habits, Superstitions and Their Modes of Living.

They Marry Early, the Wife Managing Her Own Property.

ABOUT THE WOMEN OF MANILA.

[Cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]
The natives of the islands are a branch of the Malay race and may be divided into three large groups—the Tagalogs, the Visayanos and the Sulus—each group subject to modifications and exceptions. The Tagalogs inhabit Luzon and the northern islands of the archipelago, and it is with these that we have mainly to deal, as they are by far the most numerous and the most intelligent part of the population, forming as they do also the largest part of the inhabitants of Manila and the largest ports.

The first thing that in the native character impresses the traveler is his impassive demeanor and imperturbable bearing. He is a born stoic, a fatalist by nature. This accounts for his coolness in moments of danger and his intrepid daring against overwhelming odds. This feature of the Malay character has often been displayed in the conflicts of race with the Europeans in the East Indies. Under competent leadership the native, though strongly averse to discipline, can be made a splendid soldier. As sailors, too, I do not believe they can be equaled; for lithe, active and fond of the water, the Malays have ever shown their inclination for the seas. Their pirates, conning in their prahus, have, until a few years ago, for centuries infested the bays and inlets of the Eastern archipelago, looting the towns and villages on shore and taking as booty such foreign merchandise as they were able to overcome. On account of the ravages of these fierce Eastern Vikings, Europeans have come to regard the whole Malay race as cruel and bloodthirsty. But these were pirates in their own waters preying upon their own countrymen, by whom they were feared no less than were the Spanish and English free-booters of old by their countrymen.

The natives are all excellent swimmers and absolutely fearless in the water. I have seen groups of boys diving thirty or forty feet for pennies. Many swim miles with the greatest ease, and it is no uncommon sight to see groups of naked men plunging, with drawn dagger, among a shoal of sharks, with whom they fight with a fierceness that always results in a victory of the native. Along the beach at Manila, on a summer evening, at the close of the day's labor, hundreds of hands from the various tobacco factories—men, women and children, of all ages and sizes, and married and unmarried—may be seen disporting themselves, with peals of laughter and squeals of delight, in the cool surf.

The Filipino is naturally superstitious and credulous. He is rarely humorous and seldom witty. He is not easily moved to anger, and when angry does not often show it. When he does, like the Malay of Java, he is prone to lose all control of himself, and with destructive energy slays all in his path. If unjustly punished he will never forget it, treasuring the memory of his wrong until he has opportunity for revenge. He despises the Chinaman and admires the European. He is sober, patient, always clean, fond of pomp, ceremony and social display. Though not as artistic as the Japanese, the Filipinos have shown many evidences of art talent. The women are artistic at embroidery work, and the men have won many prizes at the art exhibition at Madrid as painters and sculptors. In music they are especially proficient. They are born musicians, and every village has its orchestra.

The native usually marries early—the bride often but eleven or twelve years of age. The wife always remains mistress of her own property, and the husband can in no wise inherit it. The children often add the surname of the mother to that of the father, thus giving the woman greater prominence. Until the middle of the century there were no distinct surnames among the natives. They have but recently been taken from the Spanish. The half-breeds, or Mestizos, form a large part of the population. They are usually of native mothers and Spanish or Chinese fathers. They are, most always, a handsome race and more intelligent, ambitious and energetic than the pure natives. The Mestizo girls are often of wonderful beauty. The peculiar characteristics and the increase of beauty due to this infusion of European blood, however, disappear if no further admixture takes place in the second generation. The Malays, with an infusion of Chinese, are called Mestizo-Chinese. They are also more intelligent than the pure native. These people have a cunning, shifty look and are a disturbing element among the people.

Over all the islands are scattered a mountain tribe called Aetas or Negritos. They are supposed to be the aborigines. They are very dark, some being as black

as negroes. They are doubtless of African descent, and are said to resemble the natives of New Guinea. Their hair is matted and curly. They dress scantily, are puny, stupid and ugly, and subsist upon game killed with spears and arrows.

In the northwestern part of Luzon is a fierce, unsubdued tribe known as the Gaddians. They scalp their enemies slain in battle.

A fine race are the Igorrotes, spread over the northern half of Luzon. They are a people of powerful physique, and obstinately refuse to be civilized. The Chinese pirate, Li-ma hong, led many of his countrymen in the Province of Pangasinan when he quitted the country, and these have mixed with the Igorrotes. They are known as the Igorrote-Chinese, and some of them are domesticated.

In the district of El Abra, in Luzon, are the Tingguers, who are semi-civilized, though still pagans.

The Women of Manila.

The women in Manila are of three classes: The true Spaniards, who have come with their families from Spain to bear company with their men folk while they are serving in the army or mercantile life; the Mestizas or half-breeds, many of them the wives or daughters of the Spanish soldiers; and the Tagalos or native Filipinas.

The Spanish women are the typical senoras and senoritas one may see in Spain or any of the Spanish-American countries. Most of them are wealthy, and before the advent of the American soldier in Manila they were the leaders in such society as Manila could boast. We see them now, driving about in their victorias, proud, haughty, and casting disdainful looks at, if they deign to notice at all, the shabby American ladies, who have taken the reins of government from the hands of their husbands and brothers.

The Mestizo women are an interesting class, and combine in strangely ill-assorted ways the characteristics of the Spanish and their native ancestors. They endeavor to imitate the Spanish women in every way, and sometimes it is a comical sight to see a Mestizo woman wearing the native costume, but topped off with a glorious Parisian bonnet, and supremely happy in the idea that she is following in the mode of her more aristocratic sister in the matter of headgear at least. Some of these half-breed women are very beautiful, for their intermixture of native blood prevents the sallow and faded appearance which this tropical clime invariably produces in the faces of the daughters of a more northern land. Like the true Spaniards, their sympathies are all with our enemies, so it is difficult to learn more of them and their homes than one may observe from very limited acquaintance.

The true Filipino is the only friend of the American in these islands, and she is by far the most interesting of the three types of women to be found here. The interesting little people are of Malay extraction, and those in the neighborhood of Manila at least seem to have a plentiful supply of Chinese or Japanese blood in their veins, for many of them have the almond eyes and tilted eyebrows of the Mongolians. But the resemblance ceases here, for these little ladies are of a rich, dark copper color, and in some of the younger girls a faint tinge of color adds attractiveness to their by no means homely faces. Some of them, in fact, are really beautiful, for they have all beautifully long silky hair—sometimes wavy, but never by any means kinky, and usually either a glossy black or a very dark brown. Their features are usually clear cut and regular, and those that do not use the betel nut have teeth that are white and regular as those of some of our American negroes. The carriage of these people is perfect; carrying burdens on their heads, as do most Southern races, has taught them to stand and walk erect, and their symmetry of action and poise is indeed beautiful.

One striking feature about these women is the beautiful development of neck, shoulders and arms, due, no doubt, to the same habit of carrying her burdens on her head. I have seen many a native laundress with the arms and shoulders of a Hebe, and any New York society girl would be proud to exhibit such charms at Sherry's or Delmonico's as these untutored creatures gain by their hard labors. But the charm of the Tagalo woman is not due to her appearance alone. They are a jolly, happy and musical race, and, above all, generous and hospitable, and inclined to be most friendly to the invading Americans. Most of them, however, are not above turning an honest penny, and while the American troops were encamped at Camp Dewey, previous to the capitulation of Manila, the camp was thronged daily with the native women, each with her basket of fruit or eggs and her bottle of "vino," a native wine. They are clever bargainers, too, and to "beat them down" is next to impossible.

The Tagalo woman is usually clever with her needle, and many an American soldier lad, far from the folks at home, has had his mending done by the deft fingers of some semi-savage seamstress. Many of these women make the most exquisite embroidery—a kind of drawn work—done on a native cloth called pina. This cloth is made from the fiber of the pineapple plant, and is beautifully fine and glossy. The pina is stretched tightly over a bamboo frame, and beautiful designs are drawn in the cloth by the industrious workers. Time and labor is of no object in these lazy islands, and I have seen handkerchiefs which have taken months of steady work to produce. These people fully realize the value of this class of work, and it is no uncommon thing for a pina handkerchief or veil to

CONTINUED IN THIRD PAGE.

THE C. L. UNION

Held a Large, Harmonious and Busy Meeting Last Sunday Afternoon.

President McGill Defines His Policy in His Inaugural Address.

Letters of Indorsement Read, Resolutions Adopted, Labor Day.

MORE NEW DELEGATES ADMITTED.

Central Labor Union held its regular meeting at Beck's Hall Sunday with President James McGill in the chair.

New delegates from the following unions were admitted:

Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Union, No. 32, R. T. West, William Kerr and William Treese.

Typographical Union, No. 10, Max Trauth, Zeno M. Young and Charles Burton.

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 25, J. C. Allen.

Hackmen's Union, J. W. Stephens, William Kinney and Charles Carman.

The following unions sent notices of withdrawal from the body: Cigar-makers' Union, No. 32; Journeymen Horseshoers, No. 37; Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 17; United Brotherhood of Leather Workers, No. 14; Iron Molders' Union, No. 16, and the Independent Paperhangers, No. 1, which is not entitled to representation, as it is a dual organization.

It was the sense of the meeting that when they paid their dues action would be taken on withdrawal papers.

Letters and telegrams were read from the United Garment Workers of America, stating that the clothing houses in Louisville were handling goods made in scab factories. The subject was referred to the Grievance Committee for investigation.

A communication was received and filed from Senator Lindsay, saying that he would vote for the eight-hour bill when it came up in the Senate.

Broom Makers' International Union, No. 25, had a protest against Meyer, Bridges & Co., for handling convict-made brooms. The matter was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

The Operative Plasterers' Union reported a grievance against the Union Depot for having plastering work done by non-union men.

A communication was read from the International Broom-makers' Union, No. 19, condemning the action of Cigar-makers' Union and others in trying to bring about the disruption of the Central Labor Union.

A number of communications were read from the American Federation of Labor which were of a very gratifying nature.

Following is the inaugural address of President James McGill, which was received with applause:

"Having been re-elected President of this organization for the third term, I feel that it is due you as the representatives of the Louisville labor movement to say a few words as to my conduct of the affairs of this union for the ensuing year. It shall be my aim as President to deal with equity, to enforce the laws as I find them without fear or favor, and to uphold the dignity of labor at all times and under all circumstances.

"It shall be my aim to organize the unorganized and place them where they belong—under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"The carping critics who have deserted this body with a bill of reform in one hand and a long, gleaming blade in the other, and whose purpose can no longer be concealed, 'to rule or ruin,' are now engaged in a campaign of vilification and abuse against this organization. They have gone so far as to organize a dual central body, knowing that they can not secure a charter and that they are violating the laws of the American Federation of Labor. But they are nothing for this; they have become desperate. They are trying to make the public believe that this Central Labor Union is a political organization. In this, as in everything else they attempt, they will fail. This body is not now and never was a political organization. Had those few malcontents been successful in electing their ticket everything would have been all right, the Central Labor Union would have been the grandest labor union on top of earth. But they failed, and consequently are sore, and they are now trying to make everybody else sore.

"We are admonished by some and condemned by others for discussing social and economic questions. They say, 'don't talk politics; it's wrong.' I answer them by saying, if we don't talk politics, what in the name of God are we to talk about? Trusts and monopolies are daily being formed; the halls of Congress and Legislatures are being packed with the tools of capitalism; all laws are made in the interest of the rich against the poor; the working men are marching in party alavery to the polls, and yet we are told not to talk politics.

"I am in favor of electing our own men to office, not as Republicans, not as Democrats, not as Populists, not as Socialists; for I have been educated in that Kangaroo school of political economy, and

don't want to wait until the millennium shall come before we reach the goal of our hopes and aspirations, but on the ticket that guarantees recognition and representation, regardless of either party. When labor learns to elect their friends and defeat their enemies, then, and not until then, will their conditions change for the better."

The following was received and filed, and contents concurred in:

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 21.—Mr. James McGill, 927 Stevenson avenue.—Dear Sir and Brother: I have before me a communication dated "Washington's Birthday," to Brother John C. Fox, stating that our No. 11 intends to withdraw from your Central Labor Union for the purpose of effecting a consolidation with the unaffiliated Ludwig contingent. Under the rules of our American Federation of Musicians that contingent can not become members of the American Federation of Musicians until properly qualified. I have called the attention of the Secretary of our American Federation of Musicians, No. 11, and so notified him that a withdrawal from your Central Labor Union would be considered as a suicidal act, unless the chartered body would forfeit its charter for some good cause no other body would be recognized by the American Federation of Musicians except the present Central Labor Union of your city. As far as practicable and as a matter of policy, this office called attention to the fact that unless No. 11 of our American Federation of Musicians would remain loyal to your Central Labor Union the protection heretofore enjoyed and the recognition extended to it would cease. The consequences of such an act I left for our No. 11 to consider and I hope that there are enough men with common "horse" sense to see the signs that are painted upon the walls of the future. If this office can be of any assistance in the cause of bringing together the now disturbed elements in Louisville it will gladly do so. For this purpose, just address, yours, fraternally,

(Seal.) JACOB SCHMAL.

Secretary A. F. of M.

The following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, Since the last meeting of this Central Labor Union, held on the 22d ultimo, and at which meeting officers were elected for the ensuing year, a few malcontents who were not successful in securing control of the various offices of this body, have had their respective unions to withdraw their delegates and support. And not content with this they have, without cause, attacked the Central Labor Union in the columns of the daily press, much to the detriment of the labor movement of the city. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the American Federation of Labor and the public press of the city."

"Whereas, We appreciate the influence and inestimable worth of a labor paper, espousing the cause of labor. We recognize that through such an agency the voice of labor is sounded all over the world that otherwise would never be heard. We believe that the workingmen and workingwomen should contribute to the support of labor papers in their localities, when such papers represent union labor, not factions and divisions; and

"Whereas, The New Era, the official organ of this body, a paper that was launched in the labor world in 1889 through the generosity of local unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Assembly, and who magnanimously contributed a sufficient amount to start said paper, and whose managing editor and owner, E. L. Cronk, has since enjoyed in many ways the benefits resulting from the indorsement and support, and

"Whereas, The said E. L. Cronk, managing editor and owner of said New Era, in various publications and without cause advocated secession, discrimination and duality in the central body, and the said E. L. Cronk is now engaged in a campaign of vilification against members of the Central Labor Union, all of which is calculated to widen the breach in labor. Be it

"Resolved, That the indorsement be, and is hereby, taken from said New Era, and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the daily press for publication."

A resolution was also adopted that the president appoint a committee on Labor Day. He appointed a committee of five as follows:

James Martin, George G. DeSouche, John Fuchs, Nick Steller, Charles Pietz, S. K. Adams, J. W. Stephens, George Rosser, W. A. Pool, J. G. Williams, R. T. West, J. J. Campbell, James Helman, H. F. Schweitzer, Theo. Schwetzer.

Several changes were made in the standing committees on constitution revision.

The meeting adjourned after what was considered a most satisfactory session in every respect.

LABOR NOTES.

The carrying-in boys at Ball Bros' flint glass works, Muncie, Ind., struck Tuesday because negroes were employed, and the work closed down.

Arkansas miners refused to accede to the operators' demands and 4,000 miners at Denning, Coal Hill, Jenny Lind and other mines are probably on a strike.

The local Brewers' Union is progressing favorably in its contention with the common beer brewers and expects to soon settle all differences satisfactorily.

In the Manchester, Eng., district, the agitation among cotton mill employees for an advance in wages is spreading. Employers ask that the matter be deferred for six months, but this has been refused. Over 8,000 employees are in

[CONTINUED ON THE SECOND PAGE.]

FRANKFORT.

Latest Political and Social Gossip of the Capital City.

Attorney General Taylor Urging His Claims as Successor to Judge Barr.

Prominent Guests Expected at St. Patrick's Day Banquet of the Hibernians.

INTERESTING AND NEWSY LETTER.

[Special Correspondence to the Kentucky Irish American.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 3.—Attorney General W. S. Taylor returned from Washington, where he has been to file his application for the judgeship of the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky, to succeed Judge Barr. It is believed that Gov. Bradley would appoint Hon. A. T. Wood of Mt. Sterling, as Attorney-General to succeed Gen. Taylor in the event of Gen. Taylor's appointment to the judgeship. It will be remembered that Gov. Bradley appointed Col. Wood as Senator to succeed Senator Blackburn and the Senate refused to seat him. It is believed here that Gen. Taylor has been given absolute assurance that he will be appointed.

Attorneys for Ex-Congressman George M. Davidson, who is contesting the seat of Congressman-elect George G. Gilbert, took depositions of Auditor Sam H. Stone, Assistant Secretary of State Wood and others.

The position of Mr. Davidson in asking to overthrow the overwhelming majority of Congressman-elect Gilbert in such a way as to establish a precedent which will unsettle many Republican members of the present Congress, has much weakened his cause, if, in fact, he can make out a case which will be considered by congress at all.

Frank Johnson, Assistant Auditor, returned from Washington, where he has filed his application to succeed Bank Examiner Biscott, of Louisville.

Hon. C. C. McChord, of Washington county, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Railroad Commissioner in this district, was here mixing with his friends.

Miss Mamie Noonan, one of Lexington's most attractive young ladies, has been the delightful guest of friends and relatives in this city for the past week.

Miss Mae Sullivan, of Lafayette, Ind., has been the delightful guest of friends and relatives in this city for the past week.

Col. W. D. Lewis has returned from a business trip to Lexington, Georgetown and Cynthia. C. L. Lewis placed several nice orders for tombstones and monuments for the Frankfort Marble and Granite Works, of which he is the last manager.

John Dolan has joined the ranks of the plumbers, and now may be seen daily carrying his tools through the city. Jack will make a good mechanic.

President McElligott, of Division 1, A. O. H., was able to preside over the meeting last Tuesday night; he has been confined to his room for over two weeks with a gripple.

B. H. Coleman is rapidly recovering from a bad case of la gripple.

A Retreat for the young ladies of the Church of the Good Shepherd, this city, will be conducted by the Rev. Father Lambert, S. J., the well known and eloquent Jesuit priest. Father Magin, the pastor, is to be congratulated upon securing this learned priest, and much good will undoubtedly be done by the Retreat, which will open Monday, March 13, and continue three days.

The Rev. Father J. J. Fitzgerald, of Shelbyville, Ky., will deliver the St. Patrick's Day sermon at the Church of the Good Shepherd, this city, Friday, March 17, at 8 o'clock a. m. Division 1, A. O. H., will attend holy communion in a body that day.

Invitations have been sent to the Rev. J. J. Fitzgerald, Shelbyville, Ky.; the Rev. J. J. O'Neill, Lexington, Ky.; Rev. E. T. Donnelly, Georgetown, Ky.; State President M. J. Cusick, State Secretary Jas. Coleman and other prominent Hibernians throughout the State to attend the banquet to be given by Division 1, A. O. H., Friday evening, March 17. It is to be hoped that all will accept and attend.

The last meeting of the A. O. H. County Board that will take place before St. Patrick's Day will be Tuesday night next, March 7. Every member of the division is earnestly requested to attend the meeting next Tuesday night, as business of importance to every one will come up for consideration. D. J. M.

TO RELIEVE CHOKING.

Raising the left arm as high as you can will relieve choking much more rapidly than being trumped on the back. Often a person gets choked while eating when there is no one near to thump him. Very frequently at meals and when they are at play children get choked while eating, and the customary manner of relieving them is to slap them sharply on the back. The effect of this is to set the obstruction free, so that it can be swallowed. The same thing can be brought about by raising the left hand of the child as high as possible. Relief comes much more rapidly.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

IRELAND NEEDS A LEADER.

The meetings and speeches in Ireland, given in our columns this week, indicate great activity in all matters of reform. The most important, however, is the resignation of the chairmanship of the anti-Parnellites by Mr. Dillon. This may mark a crisis more or less important to the future of all Irish national affairs. If it is to be taken as a disintegration of the opposition in the Parliamentary Irish party, with a prospect for unity and aggression against the common enemy instead of attacking each other, which we earnestly hope it is, even though it may accomplish practically nothing in the present Parliament, will do much for the cause of Ireland by presenting to the world a united body as representative and authoritative to speak and act on the questions of national import. The effect of such a reuniting of Ireland's Parliamentary representatives would be to give courage to all Irishmen, check discord and rivalry among individuals and organizations, and tend to a coming together and harmonious co-operation of all, if not under one leadership, at least with one purpose in view and one object to be attained. The more thorough the union, similar the methods and concentrated the forces of the several movements for reform and redress in the Irish cause the more will it be respected and the surer of success to some degree.

With the various organizations, objects, methods and platforms, all aiming to remedy one or more of Ireland's grievances, there is now an opportunity for a leader who can unite all these bodies, represent all these different ideas, embody in one the varying demands for Ireland's relief, and gaining the confidence of the Irish people, lead them into the contest that will result successfully. He must be a true and self-sacrificing patriot, cool, conservative, fearless, cautious and yet frank, energetic and earnest. Has Ireland such a man now?

EXCESSIVE CHARGES.

Convenient and cheap transportation is one of the chief essentials to a commercial and manufacturing center. We may have the materials, the fuel, the factories, the goods, all cheap enough to attract trade, but unless we can ship to purchasers conveniently and cheaply we can not hold trade, even after we get it. And right here is a great drawback to Louisville's progress, the trade of several large and adjacent territories, that of right belongs to Louisville and would naturally and preferably come here, are deterred by the transportation inconveniences and excessive costs for freight from trading with our people, and must go elsewhere. Louisville doubtless is the loser of thousands of dollars of trade in this way every year. Where there is competition in transportation, rates of freight are reasonable and about equal to those from other cities. Where there is little or no competition, principally to the South and Southeast, the rates are double or treble for the same distance in other directions. Of course due allowance must be made for differences in new and undeveloped sections, but the excess of charges is far too great to invite trade, and the less trade the less freight will the railroads have to carry.

But it is the express companies—all of them alike—that throttle trade to this city by charges that

are little less than confiscation. There is developing throughout the country a system of trade by sample or small orders, and in sections where ready and cheap transportation is available is becoming quite an item in the aggregate sales of wholesalers or manufacturers. Louisville is practically barred from any of this class of trade by excessive charges of express companies. A case in point of recent occurrence will suffice. A firm sent out, prepaid, two packages by express, and here is the basis on which business must be calculated: Value of goods 90 cents, express charges 80 cents, or nearly 100 per cent. Not only the business community, but every one who has had any dealings with the express companies is fully aware of the exorbitant charges they levy on shipments.

This is a serious matter to the merchants and manufacturers of this city and they should lose no time in remedying it. So long as such rates are charged on goods from this city dealers and people generally will be compelled to trade in Cincinnati or somewhere else. It is useless to talk about progress, or hustling, or becoming a business or manufacturing center, until we can obtain at least a free and equitable opening to the buyers, who will not submit to these extortionate freight rates, even if we will. No need to offer cheap goods if the freight is to add 50 or 100 per cent., for it is the total cost—freight added—which the purchaser has to pay, and this makes even cheap goods too high for the generality of people.

Here's a good one for the Board of Trade and Commercial Club to tackle, and its solution is of the greatest importance. It will, however, require something more than resolutions to remedy the evil.

The I. C. P. R. C. (?) Republican Club (?) last week adopted and sent to President McKinley resolutions protesting against the appointment of a certain prominent gentleman to an important office. No doubt the President is well on to these political lucksters, whose platform, "America for Americans only," really means that only true Americans, i. e., members of the I. C. P. R. C., who have recently proven that they are nothing for political party allegiance, should alone hold office, vote, have employment or live under this government, though comparatively few of them support it, either by paying taxes or fighting for it.

President McGill, of Central Labor Union, put the right man in the right place when he named Jimmie Martin, of Typographical Union No. 10, for Chairman of the Labor Day Committee. Martin is popular with all, a true unionist, a hustler with a quiet and easy way of doing things that usually gets what he goes after. He is just the kind of man to bring about a reunion of all factions, and when the day arrives we hope he will have succeeded in inducing all the boys to "just fall in and swell the crowd."

Candidates for the Legislature are announcing all over the State. It is rather early, as the election does not occur until November. It would seem that public interest is aroused to thus bring out candidates. It is hoped, whatever the political complexion of the next Legislature may be, it will not be a repetition of the last, from which the good Lord deliver us for ever and ever.

Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett, one of the prominent priests of Chicago, says: Ireland has today as fine an educational system as any country in the world. Education is top heavy in Ireland—that is to say, the people are too highly educated for the opportunities they have. Let the imperial government subsidize the industries of the south, east and west. Let them develop the manual technical arts. The parliamentary commission recently discovered that Ireland has paid into the British exchequer \$15,000,000 annually over and above what was stipulated in the act of union. Let the government utilize this stolen money by fostering Irish home industries.

Says the Fairbault Pilot: "Who says Minnesota is an Anglo-Saxon State? Why, genuine Anglo-Saxons are as scarce in this State as Sioux Indians! If all the human blood in Minnesota was thrown into one vast reservoir you would have to take a microscope to find an Anglo-Saxon corpuscle in it. Some one should gently whisper this fact in the ear of Cushman K. Davis."

Congress expires by limitation at high noon to-day, the terms of all the Representatives and one-third of the Senators ending. Several of the noisiest will retire, hushed perhaps forever. It may be well that Congressional terms end thus abruptly, since nothing else could stop some of our windy statesmen.

The Rev. D. J. Flynn, D. D., formerly of this city and well known here, has resigned his pastorate in Wilmington, Del., to become a professor at St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. The many friends of Father Flynn here will be pleased to learn of his continued elevation in his vocation.

There seems to be a calm in the storm in local labor circles. May it continue till excited men can cool, bitterness is tempered, differences explained and good will and unity be re-established.

It's a pretty good scheme if you can work it. Have your morning edition uphold the street railways against your afternoon edition's attacks on them. Attracts attention, you see!

March came in like a (wet) lamb and will go out like a—well, we'll see.

That's a fine piece of repair work at the intersection of Third and Jefferson streets.

SLANDERING CATHOLIC WOMEN.

A writer calling himself an American, in a recent publication, has taken occasion to vilify and cruelly slander the great body of Catholic women in this country by a general attack upon their chastity, especially that of Catholic girls. This paper does not intend to aid in giving any notoriety to the wretch who has thus maliciously assailed the characters of a large class not only of American women, but of women of other countries. The assertion made of the lack of chastity on the part of women of that branch of the Christian Church is not true, and is very far from the truth, as far as the poles are apart. The tables of vital and social statistics in this country, as far as they deal with that subject directly or indirectly are very far from bearing any one out in a malicious assertion of the kind named. There are other facts of a positive kind that bear one out in the emphatic denial of a charge so gross, vulgar, untruthful and malicious, and one of these facts is the safeguard that is thrown around Catholic women in the sacred relation of penitent and confessor, not that there is not as much inherent virtue in Catholic women as there is among the women of other forms of Christian belief, but there is this additional safeguard thrown around Catholic women that is a protection to the weak and an admonition and a warning to the unwary. It can serve no good purpose for any one to make such a wholesale and unwarranted accusation against a whole class of persons, as has been maliciously done in the case mentioned. It is only another manifestation of that bigotry that seems yet to linger in the minds of some people, notwithstanding their professions of intelligence and of Christian charity and of liberality. Happily for our country, that vile and mischievous passion is gradually giving way to a real, earnest Christian charity and in an intercourse, especially in this country, where the beautiful fruits of religious liberty are displaying themselves everywhere. (U. S. American Eagle.)

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.

The Catholic Knights of America committee will meet Thursday night, March 9, at the Cathedral, Hall of St. Francis, when there will be business of importance to come up.

SOCIETY.

Mr. J. C. Mahan, of Williamsburg, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. Melvin Carr, of Howell, Ind., is visiting in Jeffersonville.

Misses Celia Laven and Manie Dillon left for New York last week.

Mr. Thomas N. Tobin, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is visiting in the city.

Mr. Richard Kennedy, of Illinois avenue, Jeffersonville, is slightly ill of the grip.

Miss Rachel Macauley returned Monday from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williams in Chicago.

Mr. Martin Tracy, of Sixth and Illinois avenue, Jeffersonville, who has been sick is now able to be out again.

Mr. H. A. Clancy, of Bowling Green, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles White, of Nashville, were in the city the past week.

Mrs. Johanna O'Hern, who has been seriously ill at her home on Indiana avenue, Jeffersonville, is reported much improved.

Harry Swift and Percy Ramp have just returned from New Orleans, where they had been visiting during the Mardi Gras festivities.

Dr. William R. Kirk, who left with the First Kentucky, is sick in the San Juan hospital. He has consumption and is in a critical condition.

The Hon. Polk Laffoon, ex-Congressman from the Second district, fell on an icy pavement and broke his arm at his home in Madisonville last week.

Messrs. John Murphy of Owensboro, O. J. O'Neill of Indianapolis, Thomas Walsh of Evansville, E. B. Brodie of Ripley were in the city last week.

The lecture for the 17th in Jeffersonville, is reported doing fine, and a great many tickets have been sold, and a large audience is sure to be in attendance.

The rector of St. Augustin's church wishes to express his thanks to the Pauline Dramatic Club and all who aided by selling tickets or advertising in the programme.

A young lady who is advancing in the ranks of church choir singers is Miss Manie Cavanagh. She is at present singing in the Dominican church choir, where she is gaining many admirers.

Unity Council, Y. M. C. of New Albany, has leased the property of Nicholas Bettinger, on East Ninth street, near Oak, which will be fitted up for a clubhouse and formally opened about April 1.

William McGrath, who served in the First Artillery in Cuba and was in the battles around Santiago, has returned home, having been mustered out. He is a son of Patrolman John McGrath and brother of Roger McGrath.

Why that gloomy look on the faces of the tannery crowd—Will Keefe, Tom Barry, Dan Mangan, Charlie Ricketts and Rich Langan? Some say it is due to the fact that a popular young Paducah lady has just completed her visit here.

Dr. Ben Frank, who left here as a hospital steward with the Legion, and was made a contract surgeon in Ponce, reached this city last week. He was stationed at Pajardo with a detachment of the Forty-seventh New York Infantry.

The engagement of Miss Lydia Larkin to Mr. Deglin Cuddy has been announced. Miss Larkin is one of the most attractive and accomplished young ladies of High avenue, while Mr. Cuddy is a very prominent young man, and holds a clerical position with the Louisville Southern railroad.

There was a very pleasant evening spent on Thursday, February 23, at the residence of Mr. M. Burke, of Hill street. Those present were Misses Mary Deveny, Julia Kuirk, Mary Flearty, Kate Burke, Ned Kennedy, Mary Burke, Messrs. Dan McDonald, Martin Kuirk, John O'Donnell, Edward Glance and John Burke.

The many friends of Alvin E. Key, of Twenty-seventh and Broadway, will be pleased to learn that he has returned home from Santiago on a sixty-days' furlough and expects to get his final discharge in a few weeks. He has been in Cuba for seven or eight months, with the Fifth Regiment, United States Infantry.

Miss Josephine Enos, of Fourth and Broadway, entertained a few friends with a candy pulling last week. Among those present were: Misses Ida Barry, Marrian Enos, Nora Barry, Josephine Enos, Beath Evans, Mrs. Enos; Messrs. Ed. Kelly, William Hester, Proctor and Sikes. All spent an enjoyable evening.

IRISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Irish-American Society was held last Thursday evening in A. O. H. Hall, 331 West Market street. President Keenan called the meeting to order promptly at 8 o'clock, and announced the following standing committees to serve one year:

Organization—T. N. Tarpey, chairman; John J. Quenane, James A. Wathen, J. Kavanagh, James McGill, James Rogers, R. B. Bannan, Thos. Campbell, Joseph Nevin, Frank McGrath, Steve McElliot, David O'Connell, Jas. H. Horan, John McAtter, Thos. Hines, M. J. Dugan, Thos. F. Treasey, Edward J. Duane, John M. Mulloy, T. J. Garvey, John P. Kelly, John McCann, John J. Sullivan, Edward Hines.

Executive—M. W. Murphy, chairman; M. J. Lawler, Wm. M. Higgins, Col. J. H. Whallen, Patrick Bannan.

Membership—Mark Ryan, chairman; James Horan, James Rogers.

Entertainment—John M. Mulloy, chairman; T. J. Garvey, D. J. Coleman, Mark Ryan, John J. Quenane, T. J. Naughton.

The committee appointed to draft a form of initiation requested further time, which was granted. The committee appointed to secure a suitable button to be worn by members reported that the buttons would be ready at the next meeting. The Entertainment Committee was instructed to prepare a programme of a musical and literary character for Thursday night, April 6. The society then adjourned to meet Thursday evening, March 16.

A WORTHY OBJECT.

The Leo Dramatic Society will give an entertainment at Library Hall (Bijou Theater) on St. Patrick's night, for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Cross, Thirty-first and Broadway. The entertainment will consist of a two-act farce entitled "A Lover's Stratagem" and a three-act drama entitled "The Vagabonds." The presence of those three well-known amateur actors, Emmett B. Kennedy, George A. McCann and Martin B. Fitzgibbon is itself a guarantee that the entertainment will be first-class. Other members of the cast are Messrs. George Heibach, Frank Gravel, Ben Middendorf and Frank Angemeier. As this is given for a most worthy object, a large attendance should reward the efforts of these young men.

SPRING FASHIONS.

SILKS are to occupy the prominent position in fabrics during the Spring season and will be in vogue both for waists and full costumes.

Black taffeta will be much favored, but fancy silks will hold the vantage ground, and stripes which were well received during the winter months will extend their popularity with spring goods.

China silks have been revived, and a subdued appearance is given the colors by a misty effect, which is in high favor in New York and Paris.

Bordered silks, plain and figured, are now being shown in the leading stores, and are being chosen for costumes by the leading Paris dressmakers, the borders being artistically employed for ornamentation.

Printed grenadines and printed mousseline de soie are fashions, especial favorites for evening and for summer wear, and will be made up over colored foundations. The high-art designs represent floral effects portrayed in colors of natural flowers. Such materials will be in favor for waists and for full costumes.

Hairline stripes are the dominant designs in wool and in worsted dress goods, and are especially desirable for tailor-made suits. Broadcloths, Venetians and chevrons, particularly in black, will also be freely used. As the tailor-made gown is to lose none of its popularity, abundant provision has been made for a collection of neat effects in worsted dress goods suitable for such costumes.

Wash goods are to gain additional recognition, so say the potentates of fashion. While all wash goods will be employed for summer garments, heavy materials, plain and printed, will hold first place. Plain and fancy piques, gingham, Madras cloths and fancy ginghams of silk and cotton are to be the leading fabrics.

Most of the trimming favorites of autumn and winter are to be repeated for ornamenting spring materials. Black mohair scrolls with a feather edge will be freely used, owing to the popular price at which they can be sold.

Black silk trimmings in acroll designs will be next in favor. Garnitures in both worsted and silk will be especially desirable for ornamenting waists and skirts. All of the foregoing are in weights appropriate for spring materials.

Black and colored silk applique trimmings on chiffon grounds are the favorites for spring and summer silks and dress goods that are sheer in texture.

One of the pronounced novelties in trimmings will be Persian bands for trimming plain silks and plain wool veilings, and in the very elaborate costumes they will be employed for supplying narrow flounces. Narrow widths to match are also in vogue for sleeve ornamentation, and add much to the beauty of materials of one color.

Narrow shirred ribbons have lost none of their popularity, and will be appropriate for embellishing summer silks and sheer woolen materials.

White embroideries may be set down as certain to meet with universal favor for trimming both white and colored wash materials. Insertions will also be freely employed on both white and colored wash fabrics.

Fashion has given a high position to laces, and if present indications may be relied on as reflecting coming events in the fashionable world laces will be used in profusion. Both black and white will be associated for trimming, as this combination is announced as a leading one for the coming season and very free use will also be made of black velvet ribbons for trimmings.

Halreloth is absolutely indispensable for producing the flaring effect at the bottom of the skirt that is the foundation for the present statuesque effect in dress.

St. Augustine's colored church was again overcrowded on the last two Sunday nights as it had been at the recent dedication of St. Anthony's choir. New stations were blessed by the Rev. Francis can Father Leopold, of St. Boniface church. Father Albert, the pastor of the church, may be congratulated upon the success in introducing congregational singing. The new stations are partly the gift of members of the congregation and of white people who interest themselves in St. Augustine's mission.

Judge—I won't have any more of these interruptions! Do you think I want to stay here all day on your account?

The Prisoner—Why not, Judge? I expect on your account I'll have to stay two years in jail!

THE HUSBAND'S JEALOUSY.

She was only eighteen when Gilbert Amydon married her—a bright-eyed little thing, with hair like gold, and a complexion like the pink-and-white of a peach shell.

"Gil, you're a fool!" said his plain-spoken uncle, who had money to leave and comforted himself in a proportionately uncivil manner. "You're like all the rest of the world—inflated by a pretty face."

"I confess, dear Gilbert, I am surprised at your choice," said his elderly maiden sister, "after having told you that Sylvia Simmerton was inclined to look favorably upon your attentions—why, Sylvia has three hundred a year of her own."

"I'm really afraid, Gilbert," said his mother, "that Florence is rather young and inexperienced."

"She'll grow older, mother," said the bridegroom, cheerily; "and there's plenty of experience to be had in this world, if one only lives long enough."

And Gilbert Amydon and his pretty little wife were as happy as the day was long.

Florence cried a little when her husband was obliged to go away on important business connected with the firm in which he was a partner. They had been married only a few months.

"I wish I were going with you, Gilbert," said she; and Gilbert Amydon laughed and patted her rose-leaf cheek.

"Why, what should I do with a little zephyr of a creature like you?" said he. "How would you endure traveling all night and running about all day? No, no; you must stay at home and keep house till I come back."

So Gilbert Amydon went away.

He had not been gone many weeks before a long and arid letter from his maiden sister, Drusilla, infused a bitter element into the current of his reflections.

"Florence is very well," wrote Miss Drusilla, who, although by no means either fat or fair, was forty at least, "and apparently very happy. She had friends to tea last night. Of course I was not invited, although most inopportunistly I called in about the Dorcas Sewing Club just as they were sitting down to tea. The Misses Myrtle were there, with their cousin, Major Darrock, who is very handsome—these words were underscored with two vicious dashes of the pen—and judging from their conversation, Florence and he were old friends before she met you. I dare say it is all right—indeed, Florence told me that when she invited the three Myrtle girls she didn't know that Major Darrock had just arrived on a visit to them. But, nevertheless, I hardly believe it is well to reignite the ashes of an old flirtation on the altar of an absent husband's hearthstone. However, as I said before, Florence is very young and can hardly be expected to comprehend these things."

Gilbert Amydon felt a sharp sting of latent jealousy go through his heart as he read his sister's words, but presently he broke into a smile, and tore up Miss Drusilla's letter unceremoniously into cigar lighters.

"They would shut her up in a nunnery if they had their way, said he to himself. "Poor, dear little girl! She must have some amusement."

But Uncle Crawley's next letter was more vaguely annoying still.

"I suppose you have heard from your wife about the fancy masquerade ball," said he. "The young folks are all wild about it. Your wife is to go as Rowena to Major Darrock's Ivanhoe. The costumes are to cost no end of money, I am told. When I was a young man people didn't squander their incomes in that sort of way. But I suppose if you are willing, it's not my business to object."

Gilbert Amydon knit his brows and bit his lip, as he read the words that his Uncle Crawley had penned with such malicious pleasure. This was quite a different affair from the tea party to which Drusilla Amydon had taken exception. And for the first time in his life Gilbert felt in his heart a strong surging tide of anger toward the beautiful young wife whom he had promised at the altar to love and cherish.

"If she is really going to this ball," he said to himself, "I don't know what the consequences will be. She knows I hate bal masques, and she knows, too, that she has no business to go with that Major fellow when I am away. Drusilla was right—she is too young for a wife. I should have thought twice before I gave up into her hands such unbounded power to sting and torture me. At all events, I won't stay here to be made a fool of. I'll go back home and judge for myself whether she is losing all her common sense and discretion."

He glanced at his watch.

"If I start at once," he thought, "I can be at Deddington on the evening of the ball. And I'll do it!"

What a long, dreary ride that was—midnight joltings through endless stretches of woods and meadow-lands and tunnels of echoing rock—days when asleep and waking seemed oddly jumbled together! And the one pervading idea that filled his brain was Florence, robed in pale blue silk, with her golden hair dressed as in an old picture he had once seen of the beautiful Saxon Princess Rowena. And all the time his heart was as heavy as lead within him.

Florence, whom he had loved and trusted—Florence, who had grown into his heart as the clinging ivy makes its way into the crevices of the granite rock—Florence whose pure innocence and singleness of nature he had worshiped—what would life be worth to him if she should prove untrue? Not that he feared any such misery—no, he knew Florence too well for that—but a plum with the bloom brushed off with a hot, fevered anger throbbing through his brain; of what value were the smiles whose sweetness was lavished liberally on all alike?

And as he rode along, with folded arms and traveling cap drawn sullenly over his eyes, Gilbert Amydon felt like one who was already bereaved.

The house was dark as he ascended the steps and opened the door with his latchkey.

"Gone!" he said to himself, with a bitter smile. "Gone! Well, I know it. What else could I have expected? She is no longer my sweet, home-loving Florence, but—Rowena, the Saxon Princess!"

With these thoughts in his mind, he strode up the passage and opened the drawing-room door. To his surprise, it was neither dark nor deserted. A cheerful fire burned in the grate—the shaded lamp threw its circle of light on the red covered center table—and there, all alone, sat Florence, her cheek resting on her hand, her soft eyes fixed intently on something in her lap—his photograph!

It was the prettiest little tablixen in the world. Amydon stood for a second, scarcely willing to disturb it.

"Florence!"

"O, Gilbert, Gilbert!"

And with a low, sobbing cry of joy she sprang to his breast.

"So you haven't gone to the fancy ball, after all," said he, as he sat down beside her, passing his hand fondly over her golden hair.

"To the fancy ball? I never thought of going, Gilbert. I knew you did not like balls, and besides where would be the pleasure of going with you away?"

"They wrote to me that you were going as Rowena, the Saxon Princess," said Amydon, half ashamed of the words he uttered.

"O, I know!" said Florence, laughing. "Fanny Myrtle did want me to go. She was to be Rebecca, the Jewess, you know, and Major Darrock, her cousin, was to be Ivanhoe; and she thought it would be a nice party. She even ordered a costume for me, but I told her all along I shouldn't go; so Clara Myrtle is wearing it tonight."

"While you are sitting here all alone and studying my photograph?" he interrogated fondly.

"I—I'm afraid I was crying a little," confessed Florence, "for I was so lonely and I wanted to see you so much."

"My own darling little wife!" This was the last of Gilbert Amydon's brief madness of jealousy. Drusilla's spite and Uncle Crawley's quiet malice had all fallen short of their mark.

And Florence reigned undisputed queen at last over her husband's heart.

THE C. L. UNION.

CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.

volved. They claim wages are lower than for twenty-five years, and if not granted an advance a general strike is probable.

Wages of employes have been advanced 5 to 10 per cent by the American Steel & Iron Works, American Tin Plate Company, at Martin's Ferry, O., and all the iron works at Lebanon, Pa.

At last the cotton mill operators of the Fall River district, New England, will get what they have so long contended for and been repeatedly promised. On April 3 12 1/2 per cent. advance in wages goes into effect to the 30,000 employes.

The Sloss Iron and Steel Company, Birmingham, Ala., has advanced the wages of its 1,500 miners 2 1/2 cents per ton, or about 5 per cent. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will grant a similar advance to its 4,000 miners.

The American plate glass works in Alexandria, Ind., last week posted a notice reducing the force. The men all quit work, and after a conference, which failed to reach a settlement, the 800 employes went on strike and the plant closed down.

The Ohio coal miners positively refuse to accept any reduction in wages, and have called a convention at Massillon, March 15, to finally decide on the course they will pursue. Unless the operators withdraw their demand, a general strike is probable.

The cheap screw Tennessee Legislature, who are economical in everything except putting money in their own purses by prolonging the session, have passed a bill requiring all printing costing \$25 or over to be advertised and let to the lowest bidder, after striking out the section requiring the union label.

Coal operators of Western Kentucky met in this city last Saturday and formed the Coal Operators' Association of Western Kentucky. By-laws were adopted and officers elected. There will be a joint meeting of operators and miners at Central City next Tuesday to discuss and agree upon a wage scale and other matters in which they are mutually interested.

An extensive lock-out in the building trade is likely to follow from what appeared to be a comparatively trivial dispute in the plastering department in London. The dispute originated through the plasterers of three firms going on strike because their foremen refused to subscribe as ordinary members to the Plasterers' Society. Unless a settlement is arrived at the strike will not be confined to London, but will probably spread throughout the provinces. The employers are discussing among themselves the advisability of bringing other questions into the fight, and are determined to put a stop to strikes of this description. The Council of the National Association of Builders sat in private in Bradford on Tuesday to consider, in addition to other questions, the London plasterers' dispute. It was decided not to allow any interference by the National Operative Plasterers' Union with managing foremen and non-Unionists.

Home enterprise is what makes cities.

WHO IS LIPTON?

The Last Challenger for America's Cup Was Not Known But Vouched for.

The Son of Poor Irish Parents Who by Industry and Grit Has Become Rich.

Uses His Wealth to Increase Business, Lives Well and Likes Sport.

SAYS HE'LL WIN AMERICA'S CUP.

Thirty years ago Thomas Johnstone Lipton staggered ashore in New York, black with coal dust and gasping for breath, from the furnace room of a Charleston steamer.

He had become a stowaway on board because he had no money to pay for his passage; had been dragged from his concealment after the boatwren out at sea, and with kicks and curses sent to earn his passage by shoveling coal.

If, as seems certain, Sir Thomas Lipton comes to visit the United States this year, it will be under conditions so different that their bare recital beggars the old tales of wealth and power won by white magic and the wands of the fairies.

The stowaway boy will return as a knight of Great Britain; as a member of one of the most aristocratic yacht clubs in the realm, charged with the purpose of winning the American cup; as the friend and associate of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York; as the merchant magnate whose ships sail every sea, and whose laborers till and toil in every quarter of the globe to add to his golden gains.

While his pulse thrills with the fever of the most glorious of sports, and the white clad sailors lie flat along the windward rail of his Shamrock, 6,000 half-naked Ceylonese will be picking, packing and sorting teas upon his plantations, where every prospect pleases; at his warehouse docks in Colombo and Ceylon, a fleet of ships will be loading with his goods; in far Chicago his abattoirs will be turning 3,000 hogs per day into food products to be sent to the seaboard in 600 refrigerator cars, and thence carried to every quarter of the globe in Lipton ships; 1,800 men, women and boys will delve into the accounts and reckonings of his London office; 200 Lipton printers will be striking off the labels and wrappers for his goods, and in every part of the United Kingdom, in 420 shops and stores which hoist the Lipton flag, thousands of employees will measure off ha-pounds of tea and sugar, even while they wait with loyal confidence the first cable flash of news from the struggling yachts.

No romance can surpass in interest the truth about this man, who has passed almost at a leap from the grime of the stowaway to the many millioned splendor, and who still lives on the threshold of middle age, and looks forward to almost limitless increment of wealth.

Very young, the boy worked in Glasgow, where his parents lived, as a messenger at sixty-one cents a week, educating himself in the night school. He ran away to this country, crossing in the steerage and worked two years on South Carolina plantations. It was not long after the war. There was no money down there. He was seventeen years old when he gave it up and walked to Charleston, and took a stowaway's dusty berth for New York.

In that city he earned enough to buy a steerage passage to Glasgow, where he arrived at eighteen, a man in stature and a man who had seen far countries and new ways, and had kept his eyes open. "I have always felt that I got a good commercial training here," said he when last in the United States.

Lipton's Irish parents had savings—\$400. They intrusted this money to the boy, who had seen towns and men and whose eyes gleamed with the light of commercial contest. He opened a small shop, in which he was the only salesman, accountant and window dresser—the entire force.

Sir Thomas Lipton says he owes his success to advertising. They say that in those early days he bought the two biggest hogs in Scotland, decked them gayly with ribbons, and led them through the streets labeled "Lipton's Orphans," "Lipton's Monster," another story says, and perhaps both tales are equally dubious.

But advertise Lipton did from the first. "I believe in advertising," he says. "It is the life blood of modern trade. Everybody reads." His pennies were few, but nimble, they have rolled far.

The shop grew, and presently there were others. The business went by leaps and bounds. Lipton worked, he says, twenty-five hours out of the twenty-four. With the conquest of capital came the opportunity to demonstrate his favorite project—to dispense with the middleman and bring the producer and consumer together. His first large productive enterprise was the purchase of plantations in Ceylon and Colombo, where he raises tea, coffee and cocoa with native labor. He is the largest individual land owner in Ceylon. His packing house in Chicago is a more recent undertaking.

Lipton has traveled in most quarters of the globe, but many of his properties and employees he has never seen. He trusts to subordinates, and knows how to choose men whom he must trust.

There are 420 Lipton shops in Great Britain, all just alike; sixty in London alone, the others everywhere.

Every new Lipton shop is opened by a brass band concert. In every one of

them the employees wear the same uniform. Every one is decorated in the same rather showy style. The prices are all uniform and low.

All are lighted with electricity. This is the unvarying rule. In many a small town this requires the expense of a special lighting plant, but it is worth the money. In such a case the Lipton shop shines like a jewel beside its dingy neighbors. It is all the better advertising. It is a nine days' wonder at first and a distinction always.

Sir Thomas Lipton's fortune is called \$50,000,000. It is only nineteen years since he stood behind a counter waiting on customers.

Last spring Lipton formed a joint stock company to take his London business. The capitalization was fixed at \$12,500,000, of which only \$5,000,000 were offered for sale. The stock was subscribed for twenty-five times over. The same sum had been previously offered by Hooley and refused. Lipton is his own promoter.

Lipton may have been relieved of some of his labors and responsibilities by the change in his business. He is able to enjoy such leisure as comes to him. He is of medium height, but so slender and sinewy that he looks taller. He dresses neatly, not with the gaudy ostentation of Barney Barnato. He is erect, alert, a quizzical smile ever lingers on his thin lips, a twinkle shines in his gray-blue eyes. He can enjoy a joke.

This man is a Democrat among millionaires. He owns a beautiful country place at Osidge—a palace our volatile and exclamatory Irish consins call it—and here every summer he entertains his own employees, brought hither on special Lipton trains from every part of the kingdom.

When Sir Thomas Lipton challenged, in the name of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, for the America's cup, there were in Britain certain proud aristocrats who sneered at him as not quite a gentleman, don't you know.

The "first gentleman in Europe" came to the defense for its first merchant. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York showed Lipton most friendly attentions. The Princess of Wales sent him a diamond scarfpin at Christmas in her gratitude for his assistance with the jubilee dinner. His coffee house gift was named the Alexander Fund, by her permission, and the Prince of Wales is sponsor for the three trustees who, with Sir Thomas, are to manage it.

There is no more sneering now. The most extraordinary secrecy has been insisted upon the planning and construction of the Lipton yacht. Her metal parts have been made by Thornycroft, and shipped to Harlan & Wolf's yard in Belfast. The Shamrock will be an Irish boat, and she will be sailed to win.

"The Lipton flag has never been hoisted in vain," says this bold sportsman. He says he is prepared to "spend, if necessary, \$250,000 or \$300,000 to lift that cup." The Shamrock is his sole property. No syndicate was formed to build her.

Nor will there be any moan of unfair play from Sir Thomas Lipton if the Shamrock should come across the line a beaten boat. He is a sportsman as he is a merchant, neglecting nothing to win success, and leaving the rest to fortune. He will be the keenest competitor that ever confronted American yachtsmen.

RECENT DEATHS.

Ben. P. Connell, a pioneer of Lexington, died February 24, aged 72 years.

William Golding, an old resident of New Albany, died in this city Tuesday, aged seventy-two years.

William Mays, an old soldier and formerly a policeman in this city, died last Sunday at the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio.

Gus Smith, one of the operators in the fire tower, who has been connected with the Fire Department for twenty-five years, died at his residence, 2206 West Walnut, Tuesday, aged forty-eight years.

John J. Sullivan, a book binder of Bradley & Gilbert's, died last Tuesday morning after a two weeks' illness of typhoid fever. He leaves a wife and two children, who sincerely mourn his loss. The funeral took place from the Dominican church Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock with a requiem mass and a touching sermon by Father Hassenfuss. The pallbearers were members of the Woodmen of the World, of which lodge the deceased was a member. He was buried in St. Louis cemetery.

MARYLAND IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Irish Historical Society of Maryland, a most commendable organization, has sent out the following circular, which explains itself:

"Dear Sir: Your attention is respectfully called to the aims and objects of the Irish Historical Society of Maryland recently formed for the purpose principally of making inquiries into the career of the Irish race in the State and of recording and publishing such data as may be secured. It is believed by the promoters of the society that considerable interesting data of a historical character relative to the lives and work of Irishmen and their descendants can be discovered in the various localities of the State if proper inquiry is made. The Irish race has been identified with Maryland's history since the earliest days of the colony and has contributed its meed toward the development of the Commonwealth.

"We respectfully request that you announce to your friends that all data in the way of records or other matter and suggestions as to courses of inquiry to be pursued in your vicinity will be gladly received by the society. Your personal interest and co-operation in the work is also solicited. Very truly yours,

"D. J. SCULLY, President,

"1115 Edmondson avenue."

Communications may be addressed to the President, to Charles P. Monaghan, Corresponding Secretary, 700 Appleton street, or to P. J. Finnessey, Treasurer, care of Hall, Headington & Co.

THEATRICALS.

One of the most popular medio-dramatic productions on the road is "The Span of Life," which will be seen at the Avenue Theater next week, commencing Sunday matinee, March 5. It can truly be said "that age does not wither nor custom stale" the infinite popularity of this most successful of the many realistic plays written by Sutton Vane, who is beyond doubt a past master in the art of stage construction. A more remarkable scene than the "human bridge" in "The Span



of Life" has never been conceived by a playwright, and it is probably to this unique contrivance that "The Span of Life" owes its lasting popularity. Manager Ferris declares that the company this season is the best he has ever engaged to present this play. Sunday matinees are scheduled for the balance of this season at the Avenue, beginning with "The Span of Life" engagement.

The management of the Temple Theater announce for next week, beginning Monday, "The Two Orphans." The story is too well known to require any description, and the company can be relied upon to give a perfect rendition. Handsome costumes and splendid scenery. Prices the same. Matinees daily. Seats now on sale.

WHAT DOOLEY SAYS OF IT.

"And yet," says Mr. Dooley, of Chicago, "it's not two months since we learned whether the Philippines were islands or canned goods. I've been a-readin' about th' country, full iv gold an' precious stones, where th' people can pick dinner off th' trees, an' ar-ar-starvin' because they have no step ladders. Th' inhabitants is mostly nagsurs an' Chinnymen, peaceful, industrious an' law abidin', but savage, bloodthirsty and lazy in their methods. They wear no clothes except what they have on, an' each woman has five husbands an' each man has five wives. Th' r-rest goes into th' discard, th' same as here. Th' islands has been owned by Spain since before th' fire; an' she's threatened them so well they're now up in ar-arms again her, except a majority iv them which is thurly loyal.

"Th' natives seldom fight among themselves, but when they get mad at wan another, they r-run amuck. When a man r-runs amuck, sometimes they hang him an' hire a new motorman. Th' women are beautiful, with languishin' black eyes, an' they smoke seggars, but ar-re hurried an' incomplete in their dress. I see a pitcher iv wan th' other day with nawn-thin' on her but a basket of coconuts an' a hoopskirt. They're no prudes. We import juke, hemp, cigar wrappers, sugar an' fairy tales fr'm th' Philippines, an' export six-inch shells and the like. I learned all this fr'm th' papers an' I know 'tis right. An' yet, Hinneisy, I dinna know to do about th' Philippines. An' I'm all alone in the world. Everybody else has made up his mind."

—[Chicago Journal.

LIBERTY NOT LICENSE.

In his recent letter concerning affairs in this country Pope Leo says: "The church has at all times been what St. Paul said of himself: 'I became all things to all men that I might save all.' In regard to ways of living the church has been accustomed to so yield that the divine principles of morals being left intact, she has never neglected to accommodate herself to the character and genius of the nations which she embraces. But in the present matter there is great danger and manifest opposition to Catholic doctrine and discipline in the opposition of lovers of novelty that allowance should be granted the faithful, each one to follow out more freely the leading of his own mind and the trend of his own proper activity. Such reasoning is evidently faulty. No one should wish to depart from the infallible teachings authority of the church. The confounding of license with liberty, the passion for discussing and pouring contempt upon any possible subject, the assumed right to hold what ever opinions one pleases upon any subject and to set them forth in print to the world, have so wrapped things in darkness that there is now a greater need of the church's teaching office than ever before, lest people become unmindful both of conscience and of duty."

C. K. of A.

The twenty-first anniversary of Branch 6, C. K. of A., was held at their hall, St. Martin's, Wednesday night, March 1, with a large attendance. Branch 6 started March 1, 1878, with the following named brothers: Frank Speckert, John Alwein, Frank Feldkamp, William Schupp, Ferd Kirchofer, Lorenz Dillman, Conrad Kotheimer, Henry Feldkamp, Adam Weber, John Wopreis and Emil Stein, (except Lorenz Dillman) all are alive today, and still hustling for new timber. Brother Frank Speckert acted eighteen years as Secretary for said branch, with Brother Mike Reichart as President. Branch 6 has today 248 members in good standing, and with Joe Werner as President will soon have the largest Branch in the United States. At the meeting Wednesday night they initiated three new members and had four more new applicants. Addresses were made by H. Veeneman, Stated President, Brother H. Feldhouse. Those present were: Recording Secretary Frank Speckert and Hustling Joe Werner. Here is hoping the best for Branch 6.

Patriots, give us a left through the mud!

EMBLEM CONTEST!

Who Is the Most Popular Hibernian?

Two handsome Emblems of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will be awarded by the Kentucky Irish American to the members receiving the highest number of votes, these coupons only to be used for ballots.

Record the Candidate on the First Line, Division on the Second.

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IRISH SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A. O. H.

DIVISION 1
Meets on the Second and Fourth Tuesday Evenings of Each Month.
President—Edward Clancy.
Vice President—Thomas Dolan.
Recording Secretary—J. D. Perranda.
Financial Secretary—Peter Cusick, 132 Twentieth street.
Treasurer—John Mulloy.

DIVISION 2
Meets on the Second and Fourth Thursday Evenings of Each Month.
President—William T. Meenan.
Vice President—Thomas Camfield.
Recording Secretary—J. Charles Obst.
Financial Secretary—John T. Keane, 1335 Rogers street.
Treasurer—Owen Keiren.

DIVISION 3
Meets on the First and Third Wednesday Evenings of Each Month.
President—Joseph P. Taylor.
Vice President—Phil Cavanaugh.
Recording Secretary—John Cavanaugh.
Financial Secretary—N. J. Sheridan, 2018 Lytle street.
Treasurer—D. J. Coleman.

DIVISION 4
Meets on the Second and Fourth Wednesday Evenings of Each Month.
President—John H. Hennessy.
Vice President—Thomas Lynch.
Recording Secretary—Thomas J. Kelly.
Financial Secretary—George Flahiff, 420 East Gray street.
Treasurer—Harry Brady.

DIVISION 6
Meets on the First and Third Tuesday Evenings of Each Month.
President—William J. McCarthy.
Vice President—John J. Lannan.
Recording Secretary—J. E. Yenner.
Financial Secretary—D. J. Tierney, 1328 Grayson street.
Treasurer—George A. Daniel.

THE FILIPINOS.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

sell for 100 Mexican dollars. Hoosi is another native cloth which is much employed in the dressmaking of the natives. It is even finer than the pina cloth, and is made from a mixture of fine hemp fiber and the pineapple plant.

Many of the more cultivated Tagalo women are fine performers on various musical instruments. The harp seems to be the favorite, and I have heard some really fine music on this instrument. Near the camp of the command to which I belong are several native shacks, and frequently on an evening I have heard the sweet notes of a violin most beautifully played, mingling with the songs of the night birds, which are common in this tropical land. I determined one evening to search out this unknown player, and following the sounds I came at last upon a little native girl of about twelve years, who, having been blind from birth, had learned to use this instrument, possibly as a solace in her affliction. She seemed most happy in her music, and seldom have I enjoyed it more than when listening to this poor little blind maiden pouring forth her whole soul in sweetest strains.

It is not a difficult matter for a Filipino couple to set up housekeeping after marriage. The native shacks or bungalows, are curious-looking affairs, built entirely of bamboo, thatched with banana leaves, and invariably set up on stilts of bamboo, six or ten feet above the ground. The interior of the house is divided into two or three rooms, one of which is usually reserved as a chapel or prayer room, for therein is set up a picture of the Virgin and a candle is invariably kept burning in homage. The household goods of these people are few. A grass mat serves for a bed; half a dozen calabashes or earthenware pots for cooking purposes and for the storage of rainwater, and possibly one or two pictures cut from some illustrated paper, complete the furnishing of a Filipino's home. They invariably keep children, pigs and at least three dogs; but the most prized of all is the plumed and petted fighting cock of the Filipino. This bird is fed on the best, has a bamboo house for himself and is the pride and boast of the whole family. This passion for cock fighting is universal among these people, and it is no unusual sight to see a Filipino on his way to church with a game cock under his arm, expecting to fight in the churchyard after service.

Snoking is a universal custom among the natives. Men, women and children use tobacco in every form, and I have seen a mother with her babe of two or three years in her arms, snoking a cigar while the poor little one was sucking on a cigarette. Many of the young women do not smoke out of regard to their teeth,

St. Nicholas Hotel

EUROPEAN PLAN.

WM. FLEISCHER, Prop.

Corner Sixth and Court Place.

A First Class Restaurant in Connection

ROOMS FROM 50c. Up.

HERE YOU ARE FOR
REAGAN'S SALOON!

PRESTON AND MARKET.

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A SUPERIOR
5 CENT CIGAR.

Manufactured at

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

From the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, subject to action of the Democratic party.

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Peoria

CHICAGO

AND ALL POINTS IN

INDIANA and

... MICHIGAN.

.. BEST TERMINALS ..

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W. E. MEFFERT, MANAGER.

MEFFERT STOCK COMPANY

—IN—

THE TWO ORPHANS.

Matinees Daily at 2:15. Night Performances at 8:15.

Popular Prices—10, 15, 25, 35c. No higher.

but as soon as they marry they seem no longer to be so particular, and every old woman has a cigar or cigarette in her mouth from morning till night.

Our editor has been out of the city for the past week, but the K. I. A. has not missed a cog, and the band plays right long.

A GREAT OFFER!

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

We have made arrangements whereby subscribers can procure a

Life Size
Crayon Portrait,

16 x 20 inches, and this paper for one year for the low price of

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These portraits will be the work of the best home talent, and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction:

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Now is the time to subscribe and take advantage of this liberal offer. These portraits will prove a desirable addition to any home.

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Is a first-class Weekly Journal, which is printed and mailed on Fridays, so that its city readers may take advantage of the announcements it contains and be directed where to make their Saturday purchases. This will result in great benefit to our advertisers.

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Invariably in advance, and for this small sum we promise to issue one of the brightest, cleanest, newest Irish American newspapers in the United States. We will endeavor to furnish our readers a fearless, liberal and honest publication—one that may be relied on for its every word.

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Will serve the interests by sending in their copy as early in the week as possible. They will find that advertisements placed in this paper will be productive of the best results, as it now has a very large circulation among the best class of our citizens.

Subscribe Now.

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KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN

326 West Green St.

IRELAND.

Record of the Most Important of the Recent Events Culled From Exchanges.

A lighterman named Quinn was drowned at the locks in the Boyne, just above Drogheda, February 6.

In Parliament, February 7, Mr. Gerald Balfour gave notice that he would introduce a bill to establish a department of agriculture and other industries and technical education in Ireland.

In Limerick, as elsewhere, are a number of ruinous houses in which the poorer classes are compelled to live and to pay exorbitant rents therefore. The new Council has intimated that in course of time steps will be taken to compel landlords to put those houses into habitable condition, which will undoubtedly be a step in the right direction.

A meeting of the Coolgreany tenants has been held in the '98 Centenary Rooms, Arklow, placed at their disposal by the Rev. P. Murphy, P. P., for the purpose of taking immediate steps as members of the All Ireland Evicted Tenants' League to fall into line with their brother tenants throughout Ireland, and doing all that was necessary to promote the success of their movement.

Bills are pending before the British Parliament for the amalgamation or absorption of all the railway systems of South Ireland under one management. There is strong opposition, and the railway companies are resorting to threats and proscription of their employees who dare to express themselves or in any way aid in the opposition. Recently an employee was dismissed for testifying adversely to the company and was only reinstated on order of court.

Alexander Spratt, aged two years and a half, son of James Spratt, of Sherrygroom, near Stewartstown, was accidentally choked by a piece of carrot. While the mother of the child was preparing the dinner the little boy lifted a piece of carrot and began to eat it, and was subsequently found lying on the floor. Several remedies were resorted to, and Dr. Greaves, who happened to be attending a patient in the district, was summoned and arrived promptly, but, though he did all in his power for the little boy, the child died in great agony.

When County Court Judge Kane resumed the business of the Wexford Quarter Sessions, James P. Connor, Deputy Sub-Sheriff, Ennisclorthy, addressing Judge Kane, said that as there had been no criminal business in either the northern or southern divisions of the county, it had become his pleasant duty on behalf of the High Sheriff (Major Westport Dawson) to present the learned Judge with a pair of white gloves. Judge Kane, in returning thanks, said that in addition to the fact that no criminal business had come before his court, he was glad to learn that up to the present not a single case had been listed for the assizes. That showed a very satisfactory state of affairs for a county which had such a large population, and which included three considerable towns—Wexford, New Ross and Ennisclorthy. The remarkable peacefulness of the county, taking into account the enormous number of public-houses in the country, and also, he was afraid he should add, the large amount of drinking that was going on, was very creditable.

The weekly return of births and deaths in the Dublin Registration area during the week ending Saturday, February 4, amounted to 216 births and 215 deaths. Thus the number of persons who were born during the week in Dublin is almost exactly identical with the number of those who died. The death rate was something over 30 per 1,000—an alarming figure. The number of deaths from zymotic diseases, including scarlatina, influenza, whooping-cough, enteric fever and diarrhoea, was only 13, which was 13 below the average for the corresponding week of the last ten years and 5 under the number for the week which ended on January 28 of the present year. During the week only 3 cases of diphtheria were admitted to hospital. There was an increase in the number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs as compared with each of the two preceding weeks. These deaths included 42 from bronchitis—seemingly a rather formidable figure, 5 from pneumonia and 2 from croup. It is satisfactory to find that croup, the terror of mothers, has played so unimportant a part of late in our midst. This disease is well known to be almost invariably curable if the proper remedies are at once applied. In the Dublin hospitals 10 deaths were caused during the week by diseases of the brain and nervous system and 18 by pulmonary consumption.

TENANT RIGHT IN ULSTER.

The annual meeting of the Ulster Tenants' Defense Association was held in the Rosemary-street Lecture Hall, Belfast, and was largely attended by delegates from the various branches scattered through Ulster. A. Kennedy (Glarryford) presided and delivered the Presidential address, in which he touched upon the present position of the Irish land question, the maladministration of the land acts and the final solution by the establishment of occupying ownership. The report set forth that during the past twelve months the Ulster Tenants' Defense Association had vigilantly cared for the cause of tenant right in all its phases in the Province of Ulster. It went on to say that the administration of the land acts in the courts had been watched and criticised by the Executive Council, that advice and substantial aid had been rendered to assist in maintaining the interests of tenant right in test cases, and that the report of the Fry Commission was duly studied and criticised by the Executive Council. Candidates for Parliament had been tested as to their views on the more important and vital elements of tenant right. The report pointed out that by far the most

important task of the association during the period was the studying and circulating of the report of the Fry Commission on the land acts. The important work done by the association in collecting evidence and providing legal advocacy on behalf of the tenants before that commission was more than surpassed in the exposure which the executive was able to make of the halting sometimes self-contradictory and not seldom misinformed character of many of its findings. A detailed reply was formulated, which was accorded the highest praise by experts in land legislation, and received a great deal of attention from the press of Ireland and many of the leading British journals. Over 2,000 copies were circulated among the members, and copies were sent to all members of Parliament and many public men. Mainly through the advice and aid of the association the famous case of Adams vs. Dunseath, in which Justice Meredith decided that the tenant should pay the landlord rent on his own improvements, and should not receive any allowance for his occupation interest, was carried to the highest court in Ireland. When Lord Dufferin threatened to filch the Ulster custom from his tenantry the association organized public opinion on this invasion of time-honored rights and gave what assistance was in our power. They had published in pamphlet form some thousands of copies of Bailey's legal judgment in favor of the existence of the Ulster custom, together with speeches on the elements and history of the custom, by the Rev. R. Lytle, A. Kennedy and the Marquis of Dufferin. Their Secretary was unable to devote the whole of his time during the past half year to their service, but by the unanimous request of the Council it was arranged that he should devote what time was necessary to carry on and maintain the work of the association.

The Rev. R. Lytle (Moneyreah), in moving the adoption of the report, said that Ireland, and more particularly Ulster, had reached a crisis, or he might more correctly say, a series of crises, in the administration of the land acts. The month of February, on which they had entered that day, was likely to prove memorable in regard to the Irish land question. Such vital points will be up for decision on appeal as to whether the tenant would get the benefit of his own improvements or only 5 per cent. on his outlay when it was successful, and whether the Ulster custom existed on the Dufferin estate. But by far the most vital point, which will be decided by the Supreme Court of Appeals, is the question as to whether the occupation interest would count for anything to the tenant in fixing a fair rent. He next referred to the great issues involved in the forthcoming appeal cases. In the case of Lord Dufferin, which raised the question of the Ulster tenant right, the tenants' cause was, however, in good hands. McCartan, who had been ever the watchful custodian of their rights in Parliament and out of it, had retained the services of two eminent counsel, Messrs. Hume and Greer, who were well versed in the land acts and customs of Ulster. He then referred to the historic case of Adams and Dunseath, in which a flagrantly unjust decision was given in the first year of the land act, and was the precedent for cutting the whole tenantry of Ireland out of their right according to the act 1881 to the unrestrained enjoyment of their own improvements on their holdings. That case, after the lapse of fifteen years, came up for decision last year. The landlord appealed against the decision of the Sub-Commissioners, and the Chief Commissioner raised the rent. The new Judge of the Land Commission gave a judgment on the allocation of the increased letting value in consequence of the tenants' improvements and on the occupation interest which startled the country. That judgment was regarded as the most scandalously unjust judgment pronounced since the establishment of the land courts. Attempts were now being made to grab from tenants the tenant right of their holdings at half the market value in order that the landlord might pocket the other half and afterward develop the land as building ground. If this inequitable administration of the land acts was maintained they should soon become convinced of the folly of getting fresh statutes, and should begin to see that a means of appointing honest Judges was what Ireland required.

John Robinson (Letterkenny) seconded the adoption of the report, and dwelt on the question of land valuation. The report was unanimously adopted. The following resolution was moved by J. Moore (Crumlin), seconded by T. K. Harbison (Portadown), and passed unanimously: "That in our opinion great injustice has been done in the County Armagh by the Chief Commissioners in raising rents in fruit growing districts, and we strongly support the claims of the tenants whose cases have not yet been reheard, and that we reaffirm our sympathy and desire to support the Dufferin tenants." A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NOBODY BUT MOTHER.

Nobody knows of the work it makes
To keep the home together;
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes
Which kisses only smother;
Nobody's pained by haughty blows,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care
Bestowed on baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender care,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Of loving one another;
Nobody knows of the patience sought,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears
Lest darlings may not weather
The storm of life in after years,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody kneels at the throne above
To thank the heavenly Father
For that sweet gift—a mother's love,
Nobody can—but mother.

HIBERNIANS.

What They Have Been Doing the Past Week—General News Notes.

Division 2 should have a rousing meeting on the 9th inst.

Bro. J. J. Barrett, of Division 2, is out again after a week's illness.

Quite a number of Branch 25, C. K. of A., have become members of Division 2.

Bro. Pat Cronin, of Division 2, was transferred this week to Division 1, of Jeffersonville.

Division 3 met Wednesday night. Among its visitors was Brother William Reilly, of No. 1, of Jeffersonville.

There will be a meeting in Jeffersonville Sunday afternoon, March 5th, to try and organize the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Bro. Michael Keane must not forget St. Patrick's night. Get your muscles in good trim, as Bro. Con. Ford is exercising every day.

Mr. Peter Madden, a prominent member of Division 1, Jeffersonville, was appointed pump contractor by the City Council at its last meeting.

Members of Division 2 will remember that no admission fee is charged for the celebration on March 17, but are required to get tickets from the President.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Omaha gave National President John T. Keating a rousing reception on the occasion of his recent visit to that city.

The officers of Division 2 desire all members to make a special effort to attend the meeting on the 9th, as tickets to the St. Patrick's day celebration will be distributed.

The California Ancient Order of Hibernians, in State convention in San Francisco, February 7, adopted resolutions protesting against any alliance between the United States and Great Britain.

Division 1 held an interesting meeting Wednesday night. Brother Martin Cusick showed up for the first time in a long while. William Dalton was elected to membership. It was decided to give a picnic some time in June.

Brother McCarthy, of Division 6, and Chairman of St. Patrick's Day Committee, is hustling to make this entertainment a success. Mac realizes that his reputation is at stake, and is determined that it shall not suffer.

Brother Joseph Lynch, of 4, is again able to be about after a short illness. Some people are inclined to think that Brother Lynch's ailment was confined mainly to the region of his heart, as there is a strong rumor that he will shortly lead to the altar one of Limerick's fairest daughters.

Jeffersonville Division 1, A. O. H., held a very interesting meeting on Thursday evening, and received several applications. Bro. John Manion was in attendance, and the brothers gave him a hearty welcome. He made a few remarks for the good of the order. Bro. John Kenney, the efficient financial secretary of the division, is seriously ill, as is also his son, Tim Kenney. Bro. Joe Doyle, the ex-financial secretary, has returned from Madison, Ill.

Division 4 had an excellent attendance at their last meeting, and transacted a large amount of business. Brother Hennessy was on hand with his usual large number of applicants, presenting the names of eight new applicants. If this division continues increasing its membership at the present rate it will not be long until it is the banner division of the country as well as of Jefferson county. President Hennessy requests all the members, and also all the candidates for initiation, to be present at the next meeting Wednesday, March 8, as on that evening invitations will be distributed for the 17th of March celebration.

County Board held a meeting Saturday night for the purpose of hearing reports of committees on St. Patrick's day celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary on July 1. The St. Patrick's day committee reported everything in readiness for the entertainment, and expect a large attendance. The committee on the Fourth of July celebration report progress and promise to make this occasion a memorable event in Hibernian circles in Jefferson county. Brother Murphy and also the other members of this committee are indefatigable workers, and are putting forth every effort to sustain their reputation as hustlers.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Fall River, Mass., will parade on St. Patrick's day. John H. Carroll will officiate as Grand Marshal. Upon a motion by Eugene O'Sullivan, at a recent meeting of delegates, a committee composed of the Chairman of each delegation and the officers of the convention was instructed to draw up a set of resolutions protesting against any alliance between this country and Great Britain.

The members of the order in Worcester, Mass., intend to observe the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint in a fitting manner. The programme will comprise a lecture and concert, to be given in Mechanics' Hall, in aid of the building fund. Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn will speak on "The Celt in the English Speaking World." Timothy Warren, Dr. T. J. McEvoy and John J. Rogers have been appointed a committee to meet the speaker at Union station, and it is also arranged to have the three military companies connected with the order do escort duty from Union station to the hall.

THEY ARE HERE ALSO.

A New York fashion paper says: "It is said that New York women may in time go to Dublin for their fashions, as they do now to Paris and Vienna, though that time may not be in the near future. There seems to be a general feeling that for really good taste in gowns one must go to a woman who is by birth or ancestry from Erin's sunny isle. 'There is no one woman who can make a gown

St. Patrick's Day

Will Be Celebrated By the

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS,

AT THEIR HALL,

Friday Even., March 17.

The members of the various Divisions are requested to attend the meetings preceeding March 17, that they may obtain complimentary tickets for themselves and their friends to the

Grand Celebration

to be held on the above date. These tickets can only be procured from the officers, without which none will be admitted.

The programme of exercises will be announced in another issue of this paper.

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like an Irishwoman," said a woman who knows good gowns speaking about their making the other day. "They have perfect taste, and they seem to have a special talent for putting things together. Take some of the best modistes in New York, and you will find that they are Irish. When I want a satisfactory gown made I always go to an Irishwoman if I can." "Come to think of it," said another woman, "I think my dressmaker is an Irishwoman, and she certainly has a wonderful knack. She never measures and puts down a whole lot of figures, as some dressmakers do, but she slashes out something, puts it on me, and some way it always comes out all right."

The Medium—The spirit of your husband is here, if you wish to ask any question.

The Widow—I want to ask him where he has been.

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

LECTURE

BY THE

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Sherbets, per gal. 65c
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